



City and County of the City of Chester

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN
AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF THE
CITY OF CHESTER.

On the Health of the City and the Work of the Health Department in 1952

including Special Survey of the Local Health Services
provided under the National Health Service Acts

BY

D. F. MORGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Together with the Report of the
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
W. B. CALDER, F.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

INDEX

	PAGE
A	
Ambulance Service	26
Atmospheric Pollution	38
B	
Birth Rate	8
C	
Canal Boats	38
Care of Mothers and Young Children:—	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	17
Infant Welfare, Centres	17
Premature Infants	18
Dried Milk Foods, &c.	19
Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children	20
Chief Sanitary Inspector, Report of	36
Common Lodging Houses	38
Cysticercus Bovis	51
D	
Death, Causes of and ages at	10
Dental Treatment	19
Diphtheria Immunisation	24
Domestic Help	29
F	
Factories Acts	53
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1938, Analyses	43
Food Establishments, Hygiene	41
Food Inspection, Unsound Food	51
Food Poisoning	14
G	
General Death Rate	9
General Statistics	7
H	
Health Committee	4
Health Officers	4
Health Services, Special Survey	15
Health Education	29
Health Visiting	22
Home Nursing	23
Housing	37
I	
Ice Cream	42
Infant Mortality	8
Infectious Diseases	12
Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children	19

INDEX—Continued.

	PAGE
L	
Laboratory Services	15
Licensed Premises	43
M	
Medical Examinations	34
Mental Health	29
Lunacy	30
Mental Deficiency	31, 32
Occupational Training	31
Midwifery Service	20
Milk :—	
Analyses	47
Bacteriological Samples	48
Examination for Tuberculosis	47
(Special Designations) Order	41
N	
National Assistance Act, 1948	34
Notifiable Diseases	13
Notification of Births	22
Nursery and Child Minders (Regulations) Act, 1948	20
Nursing Equipment, Provision of	28
Nursing Homes	20
O	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	22
Outwork	54
P	
Pet Animals Act, 1951	48
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care	28
R	
Rag Flock Act	41
Rodent Control	38
S	
Sanitary Inspection of Area	36
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	48
Staff, joint use with Regional Hospital Board	16
T	
Tuberculosis	14
V	
Vaccination and Immunisation	24
Venereal Disease	14
Vital Statistics	7, 11
Voluntary Organisations	16
W	
Water	35

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1952.

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Deputy Chairman - - ALDERMAN ARTHUR CHARMLEY.

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The Mayor (Ald. Charles Cullimore) is (ex-officio) a member of the Committee.

Co-opted Members :

DR. W. GILCHRIST. DR. C. K. SCONCE.
B. A. WILLIAMS, ESQ., O.B.E., M.I.P.E.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health.....	D. F. Morgan, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	Ivy F. Fallon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector, Food Inspector, Factory Acts Supervision, etc.	*†W. B. Calder, F.R. SAN. I., M.S.I.A.
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector...	*†G. E. Jarvis, M.R. SAN. I., M.S.I.A.
District Additional Sanitary Inspectors	*M. G. H. Tresidder, C.R.S.I. †*R. B. Powell, M.R. SAN. I., M.S.I.A. †G. Woods, M.S.I.A.
Assistant District Inspector	H. J. Hewitt, M.S.I.A.
Public Abattoir Superintendent and Additional Sanitary Inspector	*J. H. Withington, M.S.I.A.
Superintendent Health Visitor and Assistant Inspector of Midwives	§Miss M. H. Beattie, S.R.N., H.V.C.

Health Visitors	§Mrs. M. T. Slater, S.R.N., H.V.C. §Miss M. E. G. Crawford, S.R.N., H.V.C. Resigned 10/11/52. §Mrs. M. McGovern, S.R.N., H.V.C. §Miss M. W. Wright, S.R.N., H.V.C. §Mrs. E. Griffiths, S.R.N., H.V.C. Resigned 28/3/52. §Miss E. H. Birks, S.R.N., H.V.C. Resigned 24/6/52.
Clinic Nurse	Miss A. J. Chesters, S.R.N.
Municipal Midwives	Miss Ashton, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. Rawlins, S.C.M. Miss Phillips, S.C.M. Mrs. Samuels, S.C.M. Mrs. Gaulton, S.C.M. Mrs. N. M. M. Goodson, S.C.M.
Chief Clerk	R. W. Hudson.
Clerks	T. D. Blyth (Commenced 10/3/52). W. J. O. Lewis (School Medical Service).
Shorthand Typist and Clerk	Miss A. Turner. Mrs. A. Colley.
Clinic Clerk	Miss M. Ruscoe (Part-time School Medical Service).
Junior Clerk	T. Chetwood.
Rodent Control Staff	A. J. Robinson (Foreman). 2 Operatives.

† Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and Food Inspection.

* Certificate, Liverpool University, Meat and Food Inspection.

§ Certificate, Central Midwives Board.

Health Department,
St. Martin's House,
Chester.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1952 which includes a Special Survey of the Local Health Services provided under the National Health Service Acts.

This Survey, requested by the Ministry of Health, deals with the co-ordination between the Local Health Authority, its services and the other Sections of the National Health Service, and I have in the main, incorporated the Survey under the usual headings of the Annual Report. Additional sections have been added where necessary.

There were some changes of Staff among the Health Visitors, District Nurses, Ambulance Staff and in the Office. A new Ambulance Depot was opened, and accommodation at St. Martin's House was provided for the larger Children's Department. Some progress was made towards establishing an Occupation Centre. The Schemes for the Care of Mothers and Young Children and the Domestic Help Service was improved. These and other matters are dealt with in the various sections of the Report.

We have had constantly before us those ideals of loyal service and happy co-operation which have for so long been a feature of the Health Department, and I am greatly indebted to the members of the Health Committee as well as to all the staff for their constant support and co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. F. MORGAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	4142
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	47900
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	48229
Number of inhabited houses end of 1952	...	...	...	...	...	12777
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£435047
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£1756

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births—

	Male	Female	Total	Birth Rate per 1000 Population
Legitimate	413	375	788	
Illegitimate	44	22	66	
Totals	457	397	854	17.8

Still Births—

	Still Birth Rate per 1000 Total Births
6	22.3
13	
19	

Deaths—

	Death Rate per 1000 Population
All causes	11.2
274	
264	
538	

Deaths of Infants under one year old—

	Death Rate per 1000 Live Births
All Infants	22.2
14	
5	
19	
	Death Rate per 1000 legitimate Live Births
Legitimate Infants	22.8
13	
5	
18	
	Death Rate per 1000 illegitimate Live Births
Illegitimate Infants	15.1
1	
0	
1	

Deaths from Certain Causes—

	Death Rate per 1000 total (Live and Still) Births
All Maternal Causes	0.0
Nil	
	Death Rate per 1000 Population
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.1
4	
1	
5	
	Death Rate per 1000 Population
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.04
2	
0	
2	
	Death Rate per 1000 Population
Cancer	2.00
42	
54	
96	

BIRTH RATE.

The Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 17.8.

Comparative figures are as follows:—

England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.3
Great Towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.9
Smaller Towns (population 25,000—50,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.5
CHESTER (area comparability factor (0.95) applied)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.9

Still Births allocated to the City numbered 19, giving a rate of 22.3 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. This figure compares with 27.4 in 1951.

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population:—

England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.35
Great Towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.43
Smaller Towns (population 25,000—50,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.36
CHESTER	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.39

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 19 deaths in infants under 1 year compared with 33 in 1951. The mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 22.2 compared with 42.3 in 1951.

Comparative figures are as follows:—

England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.6
Great Towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.2
Smaller Towns (population 25,000—50,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.8
CHESTER (area comparability factor (1.02) applied)	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.6

The actual causes of death in these 19 cases were as follows:—

	(1951)	1952
Whooping Cough	—	—
Measles	—	—
Bronchitis	1	—
Pneumonia	5	4
Diarrhoea	1	—
Other digestive diseases	—	—
Premature Births	9	9
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries and Infantile Disease	3	5
Tubercular Meningitis	—	1
Other Violent Causes	2	—
All Other Causes	12	—

GENERAL DEATH RATE

There were 538 deaths in Chester residents giving a death rate of 11.2 per 1,000 population.

Comparative figures are as follows :—

England and Wales ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.3
Great Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.1
Smaller Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.2
CHESTER (Comparability factor (1.02) applied)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.4

335 of these deaths or 62 per cent. occurred in the age group 65 years and over.

Heart disease accounted for 185 deaths and other circulatory conditions for 23 deaths.

Bronchitis was the cause of death in 27 cases, pneumonia in 24 and other respiratory conditions in 2 cases.

Cancer accounted for 96 deaths of which 42 were in the age group of 65 years and over, and 21 were of the lung or bronchus.

There were 5 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 deaths from other causes of tuberculosis.

No deaths occurred from other infectious diseases apart from 24 pneumonia.

Cause of Death.		At all Ages	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—45	45—65	65 and Over
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	4	—	—	—	1	2	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
2. Tuberculosis, Other	M	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Cancer, Stomach	M	8	—	—	—	—	4	4
	F	7	—	—	—	—	2	5
11. Cancer, Lung, Bronchus	M	18	—	—	—	1	14	3
	F	3	—	—	—	—	2	1
12. Cancer, Breast	F	9	—	—	—	—	6	3
13. Cancer, Uterus	F	8	—	—	—	1	5	2
14. Cancer, Other	M	16	—	—	—	—	5	11
	F	27	—	—	—	2	12	13
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	33	—	—	—	1	6	26
	F	52	—	—	—	1	13	38
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	49	—	—	—	2	16	31
	F	25	—	—	—	—	4	21
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
20. Heart Disease, Other	M	44	—	—	—	1	4	39
	F	56	—	—	—	2	13	41
21. Other Circulatory Disorders ...	M	12	—	—	—	—	5	7
	F	11	—	—	—	—	2	9
22. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	M	11	4	—	—	1	2	4
	F	13	—	—	—	1	4	8
24. Bronchitis	M	19	—	—	—	—	7	12
	F	8	—	—	—	—	2	6
25. Other Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	7	—	—	—	—	4	3
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	3	—	—	—	—	2	1
	F	5	—	—	—	1	4	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
30. Pregnancy, Child Birth, Abortion	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	M	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	20	7	—	—	2	2	9
	F	19	3	—	—	—	4	12
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	8	—	—	—	2	5	1
	F	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
34. All Other Accidents	M	5	—	—	—	2	3	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
35. Suicide	M	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide and Operations of War	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VITAL STATISTICS OF DISTRICT FOR 1952 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1000 Live Births.
1938	44360	644	14.5	601	14.0	48	74.3
1939	45090	728	15.6	611	13.8	54	77.3
1940	46960	731	15.7	681	15.2	48	64.7
1941	47500	748	15.7	608	12.8	62	82.1
1942	46570	759	16.3	566	12.1	52	68.5
1943	45410	770	16.9	576	12.6	41	53.2
1944	43880	825	18.8	579	13.2	56	67.8
1945	44430	807	18.1	604	13.5	64	79.3
1946	46460	917	19.7	598	12.8	54	58.8
1947	47190	1046	22.1	661	14.0	84	81.2
1948	47190	863	18.2	575	12.2	32	37.1
1949	47470	886	18.6	578	12.1	29	32.7
1950	48680	795	16.4	564	11.5	16	20.1
1951	47600	780	16.4	646	13.5	33	42.3
1952	47900	854	17.8	538	11.2	19	22.2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

124 cases of measles and 128 of whooping cough were notified. The figures for 1951 were 455 and 175 respectively. Scarlet Fever cases numbered 28 compared with 45 in 1951.

There were no cases of diphtheria notified.

There were 2 confirmed cases of paralytic poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), neither of which was fatal. This compares with 3 in 1951.

Food poisoning notifications totalled 10, details of which are shown under the relevant heading.

Comparative notification figures per 1,000 population :—

Notifications				England and Wales	Great Towns	Smaller Towns	Chester
				(Rates per 1,000 Population)			
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.08
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1.11	1.20	1.20	0.98
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3.87	3.62	4.00	2.68
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.12
Smallpox	...	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	...	...	...	14.07	13.93	8.36	2.60
Pneumonia	...	...	...	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.37
Acute Poliomyelitis (including polio encephalitis)—							
Paralytic	...	...	...	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
Non Paralytic	...	...	...	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.21
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia per 1,000 (Live and Still)							
Births	...	...	...	10.66	13.77	8.08	(a) 72.1 (b) 20.6

There was a big increase in the number of notified cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and 63 cases occurred during the year. This increase was due to an outbreak at the City Hospital, where the majority occurred. Of these, 45 were patients who resided outside the area of this Authority and for this reason a true incidence rate cannot be shown; the figure (a) in the table giving the rate for the total notifications received and (b) giving the rate in respect of City residents only. The outbreak was a mild one and several carriers of the causative organism were isolated.

Because of the large area catered for by the Hospital, the size of the wards and the mildness of the infection, it was not considered justifiable to close any of the maternity wards.

FOOD POISONING

There were no large outbreaks of Food Poisoning during the year. Ten cases were notified, all of which, except two, were isolated cases.

In one household one case was notified but three persons had diarrhoea, which was attributed to strawberries. Neither specimens of faeces, vomit nor samples of the suspected foods were available for analysis.

Delay in notification of the disease has been responsible for the inability to find the cause in many cases and the general medical practitioners were urged to notify cases immediately, by telephone if possible.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.			NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	...	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
1—	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2—	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—	...	...	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
10—	...	...	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—	...	...	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
20—	...	...	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
25—	...	...	6	8	0	0	1	0	0	0
35—	...	...	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
45—	...	...	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
55—	...	...	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	...	...	7	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
75—	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	...	...	29	29	2	3	4	1	2	0

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, Section 172

There has been no occasion to enforce removal to Hospital of a patient suffering from respiratory Tuberculosis.

VENEREAL DISEASES

A clinic is held at the Chester Royal Infirmary at the following times :—

Monday (5—7 p.m.) Female.

Wednesday (5—7 p.m.) Male.

Thursday (5—7 p.m.) Female.

Saturday (12—2 p.m.) Male.

The following is the number of Chester patients attending during each year for the last five years :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Syphilis	20	10	15	13	6
Gonorrhoea	29	12	9	6	13
Conditions other than Venereal	25	36	34	45	27

Where contact histories have been notified to the Department, efforts have been made to trace the carrier of venereal disease. Often, on the most vague and unpromising evidence, it has been possible to locate the carrier and persuade him or her to attend at the V.D. Clinics for treatment. The co-operation of the Military authorities has been greatly welcomed in notifying and getting information about the carriers and it is hoped, that where necessary, the V.D. Clinics will establish similar liaison with the Department.

LABORATORY SERVICES

The Pathological Department of the Chester Royal Infirmary and the Medical Research Council Laboratory at Birkenhead have continued to examine all types of specimens sent either by general practitioners or the Health Department.

There is excellent co-operation between the Laboratories and the Health Department.

SURVEY OF LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

1. *Administration.*

The Medical Officer of Health is directly responsible to the Health Committee of the City Council for the control, supervision and co-ordination of all the Health Services of the Authority. There are no agency arrangements in Chester, and all the services under Part III of the National Health Service Acts are provided directly by the Authority except the residential after-care of Tuberculosis Patients, which is provided in Cheshire County Council establishment at Wrenbury Hall Colony.

2. *Co-ordination and Co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.*

Two members of the Health Committee serve on the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board, while four members are on the various Hospital Management Committees. On the Chester Executive Council are six members of the Health Committee.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Medical Advisory Committee of the Chester & District Hospital Management Committee, and also of the Local Medical Committee of the Executive Council. A

Liaison Committee, consisting of officers of the Regional Hospital Boards (Liverpool and Manchester) and Medical Officers of Health of Local Health Authorities meets approximately monthly.

Owing to its relatively small size and the fact that about 40 doctors are in General Medical Practice within the City, it has not been considered necessary to advertise to the general public or practitioners the Part III Services, nor has a guide book been printed.

Co-ordination between Health Visitors, Midwives, Nurses and the Hospital and general Medical Practitioners will be dealt with under the respective headings to follow.

3. *Joint use of Staff.*

The Medical Staff of the Authority consists of the Medical Officer of Health and, at present, one Assistant Medical Officer of Health. The Authority, therefore, have arrangements with the Regional Hospital Board for the employment at the Ante Natal Clinic of the Obstetrical Registrar of the Chester City Hospital on one session per week, and for preventive and after-care work in Tuberculosis, the services of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer on one session per week. The latter is of S.H.M.O. grade.

Neither of the Authority's Medical Officers are employed by the Hospital or General Medical Service Authorities.

4. *Voluntary Organisations.*

All Part III Services are supplied by the Authority directly, but assistance has been obtained from Voluntary Organisations for some duties.

Thus, the National Association for Mental Health were able to find holiday (short term) accommodation for two Mental Defectives under Regional Hospital Board arrangements.

Vacancies in various Voluntary Mother & Baby Homes have been found by the Chester & District Moral Welfare Association who carried out the field work for the patients, and, during 1952, seven cases were thus accommodated.

Orthopaedic After Care cases were referred to the Committee of the Chester Council of Social Welfare.

Members of the Chester Infant Welfare Society gave assistance at the Infant Welfare Clinics on two afternoons weekly at the Central Clinic.

Subscriptions and grants were made to the following Organisations :—

National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Central Council for Health Education, and National Association for Maternity & Child Welfare, and Central Midwives Board, Queen's Institute of District Nursing, and Chester Infant Welfare Centre.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)

(i) *Expectant and Nursing Mothers.*

An Ante Natal Clinic (1 session per week) was held at the Princess Street Clinic, attended by the Obstetrical Registrar of the Chester City Hospital. Most of the "cases" have been unmarried mothers from the local Mother & Baby Home (run by the District Moral Welfare Association), whose confinements were booked at the City Hospital. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting other cases to attend, i.e. cases to be confined in their own homes under the General Practitioner Services.

Attendances, which averaged six per session, were as follows :—

Number of Mothers seen by Doctor	...	46
Number of attendances	... ..	230
Number of post natal cases	... ..	43

(ii) *Infant Welfare.*

The Clinics were open on two sessions per week at St. Martin's House, one at Blacon and one at Saltney and were attended by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Cases requiring medical attention were referred to their own doctors.

The attendance figures given in the following tables show an increase over those of 1951 (in brackets), especially in respect of Blacon and Saltney.

ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The following attendances were made during the year :—

	(1951)	1952
(a) By children under 1 year of age	(3866)	3804
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	(1006)	1199
(c) By mothers	(4739)	4842
Consultations with the Medical Officer :—		
(a) First visits of children under one year	(301)	317
(b) Subsequent visits	(452)	559
(c) Children (1—5 years) first visits	(50)	36
(d) Subsequent visits	(174)	195
(e) Mothers	(26)	28

SALTNEY INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The following attendances were made during the year :—

	(1951)	1952
(a) By children under 1 year of age	(909)	1002
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	(311)	230
(c) By mothers	(1116)	1159

Consultations with Medical Officer :—

(a) First visits of children under one year	(85)	87
(b) Subsequent visits	(191)	194
(c) Children (1—5 years) first visits	(22)	7
(d) Subsequent visits	(69)	55
(e) Mothers (consultations)	(50)	11

BLACON INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The following attendances were made during the year :—

	(1951)	1952
(a) By children under 1 year of age	(716)	977
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	(331)	294
(c) By mothers	(940)	1224

Consultations with the Medical Officer :—

(a) First visits of children under one year	(51)	67
(b) Subsequent visits	(108)	113
(c) Children (1—5 years) first visits	(7)	9
(d) Subsequent visits	(40)	29
(e) Mothers (consultations)	(—)	5

(iii) *Premature Infants.*

The Premature Baby Unit at the City Hospital was able to cope with most babies below 5½ lbs. so that few were nursed at home. Such nursing equipment as was necessary in the home was available on loan from the District Nurses' Home.

By arrangement with the Physician-in-Charge, the Health Visitors attended at the Premature Baby Unit of the Hospital. Staff shortages prevented as full attendance as would have been liked. On discharge home, Premature Babies were visited by the Health Visitors.

(iv) *Supply of Dried Milks, etc.*

National Dried Milk and all Welfare Foods and nutrients under the Government Welfare Foods Scheme are available at all the Infant Welfare Clinics. Clerical work is undertaken by the Council's Staff. Many other kinds of Dried Milk Foods and Nutrients are also available at the Clinics, and the Council's Scheme provides for the free issue of these to necessitous cases.

(v) *Dental Care.*

The Council's Scheme for attendance at the School Dental Clinic of expectant and nursing mothers and young children was hampered by lack of Dental Surgeons. Therefore, the Council appointed a Part-time Assistant Dental Officer on three sessions per week.

Early in 1953, it was possible to appoint a full-time Assistant Dental Officer (who commenced in March, 1953).

(a)—Numbers provided with Dental Care :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	0	0	0	0
Children under Five ...	53	53	53	53

(b)—Forms of Dental Treatment provided :

	Extraction-ions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children under Five	122	...	61	7	...	14	...	...	...	...

(vi) *Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children.*

The Maternity Department of the City Hospital provides the necessary accommodation for a wide area.

The Paediatric Department centred on the City Hospital has accommodation for marasmic and ailing babies and premature infants.

Healthy children up to the age of three are admitted to the Lache Nursery and children over the age of three to Eaton Park View, Wrexham Road, both being administered by the Child Care Committee of the City Council. Periodic examinations and examinations on admission and discharge are carried out by the staff of the Health Department.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Babies.

Where application for accommodation in Voluntary Mother & Baby Homes was made, the Chester & District Moral Welfare Association enquired into the case and found accommodation in a Home. The Council contributed towards the cost, the normal period being from six weeks before to six weeks after the expected confinement, with the possibility of extension where necessary in the interests of mother and baby.

The Council's Scheme was revised towards the end of the year to permit of smoother working.

The cases were followed up at home by the Health Visitors

Under the Scheme seven unmarried mothers were assisted during the year, compared with six in 1951. These were brought to the notice of the Health Committee by the Chester & District Moral Welfare Association and I would like to pay tribute to the Outdoor Worker for the work she has done in investigating and arranging for the accommodation of these cases, as well as for other Chester cases not assisted by the Corporation.

NURSING HOMES

There was one Nursing Home on the register at the end of the year. The number of available beds was 13.

NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1948

One application for registration under the above Act was granted, subject to the maximum accommodation for ten children.

MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

The Chester City Council employs 6 Full-time Municipal Midwives for Domiciliary work, under the supervision of a Lay Supervisor (who is Superintendent Health Visitor).

The Ante Natal care of women to be confined at the City Hospital is carried out at the Hospital's Clinic, or, in the case of unmarried mothers, in the Local Mother & Baby Home, at the Council's Ante Natal Clinic.

For women to be confined at home, Ante Natal care was undertaken by their own General Medical Practitioners at their surgeries and by the Municipal Midwives at the patients' homes. Some difficulty was experienced in getting such cases to attend the Council's Ante Natal Clinic. The average visiting was once monthly for the first 7 months, then fortnightly and in the last month, weekly or more often.

There were no Midwives practicing in Chester other than those in Hospital or on the Corporation Staff.

All Corporation Midwives are trained in, and have available, Gas & Air Analgesia, and the use of other analgesics, e.g. Pethidine.

Close co-operation was maintained between the Municipal Midwives and the doctors undertaking Domiciliary Midwifery, and the Medical Aid Scheme provided for adequate Medical Attendance at the confinement, the Doctors' fees being paid either under their arrangements with the Executive Council, or by the Corporation (if another Doctor had to be called).

39 cases were so attended.

As the Superintendent Health Visitor is also Supervisor of Midwives, there was close co-operation between these two services.

The City Hospital referred to the Health Department those cases who wished to book confinements at the Hospital, but did not fall into one of the necessitous groups, and, where home circumstances permitted, arrangements were made for confinement at home. Conversely, where home circumstances rendered home confinement undesirable, the case was referred to the City Hospital.

276 confinements were attended by the Municipal Midwives in 1952.

Arrangements were made for the Midwives to attend Refresher Courses at Approved Schools commencing in 1953. There was no scheme for the Training of Pupil Midwives in operation.

STATISTICS

No. of cases attended as midwives	...	...	...	...	256
No. of cases attended as maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	20
No. of ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	1810
No. of daily nursing visits	...	...	...	...	5765
No. of miscarriages attended	...	...	...	...	2
No. of cases given gas and air analgesia :—					
(a) as midwife	...	...	...	...	73
(b) as maternity nurse	...	...	...	...	4
Doctors called in by midwives	...	...	...	...	39
Notifications of artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	3

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

Total number of births notified	1951
Cases attended and delivered by the doctors	22
Cases attended in Nursing Homes	236
Cases attended and delivered by midwives	256
Cases attended in Hospitals	1371
Number of Still Births	66

Of the 256 births attended by Midwives, in 39 cases Medical Aid was required. The necessity arose from the following causes :—

Lacerated perinaeum	18
Prematurity	4
Haemorrhage	3
Discharge from eyes	3
Stillbirth (born before arrival of Midwife)	1
Feebleness of child	1
Prolonged labour : Malpresentation	1
Complication before labour	1
Complication during labour	1
Temperature	1
Abortion	1
Abnormality of child	1
Total	39

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

No cases were notified during the year.

HEALTH VISITING (Section 24)

Six full-time Health Visitor-School Nurses are employed, and a Superintendent who is also Supervisor of Midwives.

The duties are approximately half School work and half Health Visitor's work. Besides the normal attendance at Ante Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics, domiciliary visiting included :—

- (a) Aged sick on Hospital Waiting Lists.
- (b) Tuberculosis—Care and After Care.
- (c) Mental Defectives on licence, leave and statutory and Voluntary Home supervision; reports on home circumstances.

- (d) After Care of some patients previously dealt with under Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.
- (e) Visits to Problem Families.
- (f) Venereal Disease Contacts.
- (g) Cancer Research enquiries.
- (h) National Survey of Nutrition.

There was no scheme for the training of Pupil Health Visitors. Each Health Visitor attends an approved Refresher Course every five years.

In the cases of children discharged after In-Patient Treatment, the Hospitals sent to the Health Department copies of the reports to the General Medical Practitioners.

These cases were followed up by the Health Visitor-School Nurses.

The following visits were paid by the Health Visitors (excluding School Nurses' work).

Primary Birth Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	804
Return Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	4519
Visits to children (1—5 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7450
Visits to Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	396
Other visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1045
Visits to Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Visits to Cases of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	469

HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)

The District Nurses Home, which is affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, provided residential accommodation for six whole-time District Nurses and the Superintendent. Recruitment difficulties have obliged the Health Committee to appoint some District Nurses as Non-residential. There is close co-operation with the General Practitioners on their cases, and with the Hospitals regarding the admission and treatment on discharge of the patients.

No regular night shift is worked, but a rota of evening duties is maintained and Nurses are available at the Home for emergency night calls.

The Superintendent attends Refresher Courses when necessary, but there is no regular provision for the Nursing Staff.

Arrangements are made for the training of Pupil District Nurses at approved Training Schools.

Nursing equipment is available on loan from the District Nurses Home.

Transport is by bicycle or public transport and a car is kept for the Superintendent's, emergency or long distance use.

No. of cases attended	885
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

No. of attendances :—

Blacon	.....	3533			
Boughton	.....	4300			
Central	.....	3995			
Handbridge	.....	3925			
Newton	.....	3222			
Saltney	.....	3489	Total	...	22464

No. of cases on books 1.1.52 carried over from 1951	129
---	-----	-----	-----

New cases 1952 :—

Medical	.....	625		
Surgical	.....	131	Total	756

No. of cases on books 31.12.52	120
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Of the 885 cases attended 441 were aged over 60 years and 15,753 visits out of the total 22,464 were paid to these.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

Besides the facilities available at Doctors' Surgeries, Immunisation against Diphtheria is given at all Infant Welfare Clinics, and it has been the practice to hold an Immunisation Session at the Schools at the end of each School Medical Inspection.

Immunisation against Diphtheria alone is generally done, but where request was made, this was combined with Whooping Cough Immunisation.

By holding sessions at the School Medical Inspections, a good follow-up with Booster doses is maintained.

The parent of each pupil to be examined is reminded of the necessity for Booster injections.

The majority of Vaccinations are carried out by General Medical Practitioners in their own surgeries.

Pamphlets and Posters are displayed in all Infant Welfare Centres.

The following table gives the statistics of Diphtheria Immunisation in the City :—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Years Dec. of corres- ponding year.	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Total inocu- lated 1938-1952
0	10	...	16	14	18	123	Age 0-4 years 1563
1	25	31	30	105	320	221	184	230	243	288	191	378	284	217	233	
2	38	22	5	80	202	113	80	102	108	84	294	140	74	58	70	
3	10	12	4	70	184	63	37	37	40	39	78	35	24	21	39	
4	18	21	20	54	32	29	31	44	55	30	57	27	18	Age 5-9 yrs 2939
5	60	58	157	74	308	88	174	118	73	84	96	61	163	48	50	
6	44	30	209	80	374	59	61	87	54	54	60	41	58	15	33	
7	24	35	201	40	201	62	28	28	44	17	51	6	17	2	20	
8	12	10	136	56	134	42	10	15	58	11	20	...	6	2	20	Age 10-14 yrs 2917
9	7	17	71	54	147	43	11	12	49	12	6	2	6	3	10	
10	7	6	74	36	111	36	9	12	46	6	9	6	5	1	5	
11	...	2	45	17	89	30	9	2	45	13	6	8	12	3	5	
12	48	22	82	21	6	3	36	5	4	6	2	Age 15 years and over 4199
13	...	...	16	9	54	29	2	...	26	7	3	2	...	...	...
14	...	...	3	...	20	28	5	2	75	2	3	4	12	5	...
15 and over	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	15	3	2	...	...	...
Total each year	245	223	999	664	2246	907	648	677	928	691	879	737	734	420	626	GRAND TOTAL 11618
Re- inoculations	1987	955	609	1023	786	698	676	Total Re-Inoculations 6734

Early in the year, because of the occurrence of Smallpox in this part of the country it was considered advisable to vaccinate or re-vaccinate all members of the Public Health staff who regularly visit homes in the area. Thus Midwives, Health Visitors, Domestic Helps, Ambulance Staff, Sanitary Inspectors, District Nurses and Medical Officers were vaccinated as well as any of the clerical staff who wished.

The following table gives details of persons vaccinated in addition to members of the Staff.

Number vaccinated :—

0—1 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
1—4 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
5—14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
15 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total							349

Number re-vaccinated :—

0—1 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
1—4 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5—14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
15 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Total							94

AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

The City Ambulance Service also provides an Emergency Service by agreement for contiguous parts of the Counties of Cheshire and Flintshire.

The Staff consists of an Officer-in-Charge and 11 Driver/Attendants and 3 Attendants (Non-Drivers), with one Clerk/Telephonist. Five Ambulances are maintained at the Ambulance Depot. The need for Sitting-case Cars will be met as replacements of the Ambulance vehicles are made.

Some difficulties have been experienced with the correct use of this Service especially by Hospital Staffs, and the co-operation of the Regional Hospital Board has been sought.

Thus, the call for long Ambulance journeys has been reduced, but still too little use is made of Public Transport which is often more congenial, quicker and safer for the patient.

There still remains a tendency for Hospital Staffs to seek to engage the Ambulance Service without adequate medical necessity, though this is quite possibly a matter of expediency and lack of knowledge of the functions of the Service. Even the policy of requiring a Medical Certificate for journeys has not altogether prevented inefficiency, and it is not uncommon to receive second and third calls to Hospital

which could have been covered adequately by the first Ambulance. Much more could be done to stimulate the responsibility of Hospital Staffs in this matter, and especially to reduce the length of time which Ambulances are required to wait at Hospitals and Clinics.

Much of the work has been inter-hospital and the City Ambulance Service has undertaken these journeys, but it is felt that the Service would be much more efficient if the waiting time were cut to a minimum.

On 8th January the Ambulance Depot was moved to new quarters adjoining the Transport Depot. The periodic maintenance of the vehicles by the Transport Department has resulted in a better standard of upkeep and reliability than was possible hitherto, and credit is also due to the Ambulance Staff for their part in the care and maintenance of the vehicles.

The old Vauxhall ambulance was transferred to the Civil Defence Ambulance Section for training purposes, thus leaving five ambulances:

Austin 18 h.p. First registered 1939.

Humber 27 h.p. First registered 1942.

Bedford 25 h.p. First registered 1948.

Bedford 25 h.p. First registered 1949.

Bedford 25 h.p. First registered 1951.

Two Attendants retired on reaching age limit and, in conformity with the Committee's policy their services were replaced by Driver/Attendants.

The following table gives particulars of the work carried out during the financial year ended 31st March, 1953 which approximate very closely the figures for the calendar year 1952.

Totals for year ended 31/3/53	Patients Carried				Accident and Em- ergency Calls	Mileage
	Journeys	Stretcher	Sitting	Total		
City Cases ...	4930	2047	4878	6925	410	53820
Cheshire Cases ...	797	471	332	803	140	8510
Flintshire Cases ...	158	82	78	160	40	1529
Other ...	14	3	12	15	1	362
GRAND TOTAL	5899	2603	5300	7903	591	64221

The total of 5899 journeys include 437 abortive and service journeys.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE & AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

(i) *Tuberculosis.*

The Tuberculosis Medical Officer of the Regional Hospital Board at the City Hospital is employed on one session per week for Preventive and After Care work. B.C.G. Vaccinations were done, but no special residential provision was made for these cases.

A system of weekly cross-notification between the Health Department and the Chest Clinic ensures continuity of preventive measures, and, in addition, close liaison between the Department and the Clinic has been maintained.

Contacts and After Care cases were followed up in their homes by Health Visitors. There is no special Tuberculosis Visitor on the Staff.

Residential After Care at Wrenbury Hall (County Council) Colony was provided for selected cases, and the Council also contributed towards the cost of patients at other Tuberculosis Colonies, e.g. Barrowmore.

Home Nursing Equipment was available on loan, and the Council provided a Garden Shelter in one case.

A visit of the Mobile Mass Radiography Unit of the Regional Hospital Board was arranged for early in 1953.

Number of Patients who received B.C.G. Vaccination	...	44
Number of visits paid by Health Visiting Staff	... ..	463
Number of Patients in Colonies who were assisted by the Authority	... ..	6

(ii) *Illness Generally.*

Besides the Health Visiting, Home Nursing and Domestic Help Schemes, Nursing Equipment was available from the District Nurses Home. Close liaison has been maintained with Hospitals regarding Home Circumstances, to enable needy patients to get Convalescent Treatment.

The Health Visitors paid 1045 visits to cases of illness.

Nursing equipment on loan.

Apparatus and equipment for nursing patients at home is available from the District Nurses Home. During 1952, 168 articles were loaned.

DOMESTIC HELPS (Section 29)

A review of the Service was made during the year, as it was found that the employment of Helps per 1,000 population was in excess of the figure generally found in County Boroughs of similar size. Thus, it was decided to reduce the number of hours per week worked by each full-time Help from 48 to 44 on the 1st April. A further review of the assessment scale led to the re-introduction of the A.M.C. Scale on the 1st August. This change was also made to bring the assessments into line with other Authorities.

Twelve full-time Domestic Helps and one Organiser were employed. There was no scheme for the training of Domestic Helps.

The shortage of Chronic Sick Hospital accommodation in Chester was reflected in the high proportion of these cases receiving domestic help. As these patients need help over long periods it was usually necessary to give them part-time assistance. Bearing in mind the hardships and difficult circumstances of such cases, the Committee considered the appeals, in particular instances, on their merits. Approximately four-fifths of the total number of hours worked were for the aged, chronic sick and infirm cases.

Type of Case	No. of Cases	Hours worked
(b) Maternity	22	5062
(a) Acute Illness	49	
(c) Tuberculosis	—	—
(d) Aged, Infirm and Chronic Sick	58	21538
(e) Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency	—	—
	<hr/> 129 <hr/>	<hr/> 26600 <hr/>

HEALTH EDUCATION

A course of lectures on Parents' Problems and Food Hygiene was arranged with the Central Council for Health Education towards the end of 1951. Talks were given in the Infant Welfare Clinics to groups of mothers by Health Visitors. Pamphlets and Posters were exhibited in the Infant Welfare Clinics, Dental Clinic and the Health Department.

MENTAL HEALTH

(i) *Administration.*

- (a) The Mental Health Services Sub-Committee of the Health Committee was appointed to deal with those matters which could not be dealt with in full Committee.

- (b) The Staff employed consisted of the Medical Officer of Health, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health (both of whom are approved for the purposes of the Ascertainment and Certification of Mental Defectives), two part-time Duly Authorised Officers and such services of Health Visitors as were necessary. There was no Occupation Centre in being, though a scheme for the provision of a Centre was progressing. No Psychiatric Social Workers or Mental Health workers are employed.
- (c) There was no joint use of officers of other Authorities. Patients on trial from Mental Hospitals and on leave or licence from Mental Deficiency Hospitals were supervised by the Authorised Officers, Health Visitors, or, in special cases, by the Medical Officer of Health. Reports were received from the Mental Hospitals of patients on discharge therefrom.
- (d) No duties were delegated to Voluntary Organisations. The National Association for Mental Health found temporary accommodation for two Defectives in Regional Hospital Board premises.
- (e) No arrangements have been initiated for training Staff. The Medical Officers attend Refresher Courses when necessary.
- (ii) *Account of Work undertaken in the Community.*

- (a) Prevention of Mental Illness, etc.

On discharge from Mental Hospital, reports were received of the patient's progress. Where the patient desired After Care, the case was visited by the Health Visitor for the district or by the Duly Authorised Officer. There were no special club facilities in operation in Chester.

- (b) Under Lunacy & Mental Treatment Acts the following patients were dealt with :—

1952	Certified.		Voluntary.		Sect. 20-21		No Action		After Care Visits	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	8	11	25	35	9	19	10	9	31	29
TOTALS ...	19		60		28		19		60	
Discharged ...		3	18	27	2	7				
Died ...		2	1	1	1	1				

(c) *Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38 :—*

- (i) Ascertainment of Mental Defectives is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical Officer of Health. In borderline cases, the policy, especially with children, has been to give them every opportunity for Education (in special classes if need be) before reaching a final decision on their non-educability. After notification to the Local Health Authority, re-examination is carried out as an additional check. Particularly difficult cases are referred to the Regional Hospital Board's Consultant Psychiatrist who has special experience in such cases.

Statutory and Voluntary Supervision is the work of the Health Visitors, though special cases may be visited by the Medical Officers. The normal period for visits is three-monthly, though it will be appreciated that stable cases may only require visits annually, and difficult cases may require more frequent supervision. Certain of these visits may also be done by the Authorised Officers.

- (ii) Guardianship : There were no Mental Defectives under Guardianship in the City of Chester.
- (iii) Occupational Training, Occupation Centre : The Scheme adopted by the Health Committee for the opening of an Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives was approved by the Minister of Health and tenders were to be obtained for the adaptation of the building and negotiations for a lease of the accommodation commenced.

Such a Centre is very urgently needed in Chester to provide training for those people (mainly children) who are not to be admitted to Mental Deficiency Hospitals or who are on waiting lists for admission. The relief from constant care and supervision will be a blessing to the parents and it is hoped that the patients themselves will benefit, if not to any remarkable extent in capability, then by the contact with others, by the skilled attention and tuition they will receive and by the active occupation of their minds.

The shortage of accommodation in Mental Deficiency Hospitals—an acute and pressing shortage—continues with little relief and the “urgent” waiting list is long. This emphasises the need for an Occupation Centre in the City. Parents' health deteriorates with years of care and anxiety over these unfortunate people. The patients themselves sometimes become “disgruntled” and tend to get out of hand at home.

Not all Mentally Defective children are suitable for training at an Occupation Centre. Some may suffer from frequent epileptic fits ; in others their habits may make it undesirable for them to attend. Such patients are better cared for in Hospitals. Until there is sufficient accommodation for them in the Hospitals, we have been urged to accept some of them into Occupation Centres with a view to alleviating what must often be very difficult home circumstances.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938.

	During 1952				Total cases on Authority's registers as at 1.1.53			
	Under age 16		Age 16 & over		Under age 16		Age 16 & over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Particulars of cases reported during 1952.								
(a) Cases at 31st December, ascertained to be defective "subject to be dealt with."								
Action taken on reports by:—								
(i) Local Education Authorities on children.								
(1) While at school or liable to attend school	—	—	—	—				
(2) On leaving special schools	—	—	—	—				
(3) On leaving ordinary schools	—	—	—	—				
(ii) Police or by Courts ...	—	—	—	—				
(iii) Other sources	—	—	—	—				
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at 31st December, as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground	2	3	—	—				
(c) Cases reported but not confirmed as defectives by 31st December, and thus excluded from (a) or (b) ...	—	—	—	—				
Total number of cases reported during the year	2	3	—	—				
2. Disposal of cases.								
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number								
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	—	—	—	—	6	5	15	17
(ii) Placed under Guardianship*...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Institutions ...	—	—	—	1	2	2	29	22
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	7
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Item 2 ...	2	3	—	1	8	7	49	46

*Please state here the number of defectives under Guardianship on 1st January, 1953, who were dealt with under the provisions of Section 8 or 9:—

M. F.
Nil Nil

					During 1952				Total cases on Authority's registers as at 1.1.53				
					Under age 16		Age 16 & over		Under age 16		Age 16 & over		
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3. Classification of defectives in the Community on 1-1-53.													
(a) Cases included in item 2 (a) to (iii) above in need of institutional care:—													
(1) In urgent need of institutional care:—													
(i)	"cot and chair" cases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
(ii)	ambulant low grade cases...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(iii)	medium grade cases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
(iv)	high grade cases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Not in urgent need of institutional care:—													
(i)	"cot and chair" cases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii)	ambulant low grade cases...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(iii)	medium grade cases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	1
(iv)	high grade cases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Total of Item 3 (a)					...	—	—	—	—	5	5	6	3
3 (b). Of the cases included in items 2 (a) (i) and (ii) and 2 (b) (i) overleaf, number considered suitable for:—													
					Under age 16		Age 16 and over						
					M.	F.	M.	F.					
(i)	occupation centre	...	...	...	4	1	8	8				
(ii)	industrial centre	...	...	...	—	1	6	2				
(iii)	home training	...	...	...	—	1	2	5				
Total of Item 3 (b)					...	4	3	16	15				
(c) Of the case included in item 3 (b) number receiving training on 1-1-53:—													
(i)	in occupation centre	...	...	...	—	—	—	—		
(ii)	in industrial centre	...	..	...	—	—	—	—		
(iii)	at home	...	...	...	—	—	—	—		
Total of Item 3 (c)					...	—	—	—	—				
4. Number of Mental Defectives who were in Institutions, under Community Care (including Voluntary Supervision) or in "Places of Safety" on 1st January, 1952, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of care during 1952.													
							M.	F.	T.				
(a)	Ceased to be under care	...	...	...			1	1	2			
(b)	Died, removed from area, or lost sight of						—	4	4				
Total							1	5	6				

5. Of the total number of mental defectives under Supervision or Guardianship or no longer under care.

(a) Number who have given birth to children while unmarried during 1952

		Males	Females
(b)	Number who have married during 1952 ...	Nil	Nil

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Two cases were dealt with under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act (as amended).

One was admitted to Welfare Accommodation and remained there voluntarily. The other was admitted to the City Hospital. A change in the home circumstances, which could not have been effected previously made it possible for the patient to return home. In a third case an application for an order was about to be made when the patient decided in her own interest to accept Welfare accommodation voluntarily. She was assisted to find other accommodation and was subsequently discharged to more satisfactory circumstances.

Cases, previously reported as having been removed to Welfare accommodation, had voluntarily elected to remain in Sealand House.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

(1) *Residential Nurseries.*

The Medical Officers carried out routine examinations of the Children in the Lache Day Nursery (Children's Department) and of those in the Children's Home, Eaton Park View on admission, discharge and special occasions.

Both the homes come under the care of the Child Care Committee.

(2) *Superannuation Examinations.*

Staff of all Corporation Departments were examined by the Medical Officers for the purpose of determining their fitness for (a) Employment (b) Entry into the various Sickness Pay Schemes (c) Entry into the Corporation Superannuation Scheme. Thus, during the year 204 examinations were made, excluding the examinations of entrants to the teaching profession or to training College (which are reported in the report of the School Medical Officer).

WATER.

The City water supply is derived from the River Dee and is supplied by the Chester Waterworks Company. The water is filtered and chlorinated at the Company's works.

The standard of purity, absence of bacillus coli in 100 c.c.'s of the water as supplied to the consumer has been maintained during the year.

Bacteriological examinations of the water supply including water from various filter beds have been carried out twice a month. In addition, chemical analyses of water from a consumer's tap have been carried out by the Public Analyst every month, and the following tables give the result of these analyses, which conforming to the recognised standard method of reporting results are shown in parts per million of water.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF CITY WATER SUPPLY, 1952.

Parts per 1,000,000 of Water	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total Solid Matter in Solution	120.0	200.0	120.0	160.0	240.0	240.0	220.0	400.0	180.0	160.0	80.0	180.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates...	1.25	1.5	1.25	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	Nil	1.25	0.75	0.5	1.25
Nitrites ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chlorine in Chlorides	25.0	26.0	24.0	37.0	35.0	34.0	36.0	39.0	32.0	20.0	17.0	24.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80° F.	0.58	0.98	0.64	0.42	0.52	0.40	0.60	0.56	0.70	0.72	0.25	0.76
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.02	0.24	0.02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.06
Lead, Copper, Zinc	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Microscopical Examination of Sediment ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Temporary Hardness	35.0	65.0	40.0	80.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	130.0	90.0	30.0	35.0	70.0
Permanent Hardness	40.0	40.0	40.0	55.0	25.0	50.0	35.0	30.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	25.0
PH Value ...	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	6.4	6.8	7.1
Residual Free Chlorine	0.09	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.09	0.1	0.07	0.1	0.09	0.1	0.09	0.1

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report, 1952.

INSPECTION OF AREA

Environmental Hygiene.

Complaints received in respect of nuisances	922
Visits in respect of nuisances	5464
Dwellings : inspections and re-inspections re :—	
(a) Notifiable diseases	117
(b) Vermin	199
(c) Overcrowding	52
(d) Prospective Corporation Tenants	220
(e) Dustbins	57
(f) Defects and repairs	3467
(g) Other Purposes	589
Rooms disinfected after infectious diseases	60
Rooms disinfested for vermin	116
Rats and Mice Destruction, visits	3548
Drainage work :—	
(a) Inspections	2206
(b) Tests applied	490
Smoke abatement, observations, etc.	65
Factories, visits	503
Common Lodging House, visits	8
Schools, inspections	56
Shops Act, inspections	938
Licensed premises, inspections	222
Cinemas and Theatre, inspections	31
Stables, visits	6
Squatters' Camp, visits	19
Offensive trades (excluding Fish and Chip Shops), inspections	6
Offices, inspections	104
Waste ground and common passages, inspections	228
Tents, Vans and Sheds, inspections	8
Other business premises (excluding Factories)	121
Canal Boats, inspections	13
Rag Flock premises, visits	36
Brooks and Streams, inspections	69
Piggeries	27
Pet Shops	35

Food Hygiene, etc.

Inspections of Dairies	142
Inspections of Butchers' Shops	194
Inspections of Bakehouses	108
Inspections of Fishmongers	88
Inspections of Ice Cream premises	166
Inspections of Public Market	52
Inspections of Restaurants and Cafes	162
Inspections of General Provision Shops	468
Inspections of Fish and Chip Shops	36
Inspections of Other Food Premises	233
Inspections of Canteens	48

Administration.

(a) Number of letters sent re nuisances	1181
(b) Number of Preliminary Notices served	134
(c) Number of Statutory Notices served	28
(d) Legal proceedings in default	NIL

The majority of nuisances are remedied by informal action and the co-operation of those concerned.

HOUSING

Undertakings to close for human habitation the under-mentioned houses were accepted by the City Council, under Section II of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- 4 & 5, Edwards Court, Duke Street.
- 4 & 5, Duckers Court, Castle Street.
- 13, Back Queen Street.
- 8, Watkins Court, Pitt Street.
- 2, Blacon Hall Cottages.

These houses were not capable of being made fit for human habitation at reasonable expense. By the end of the year four of the houses had been vacated, and the tenants re-housed by the Corporation.

It is increasingly difficult to call for extensive and costly repairs to sub-standard houses with a small weekly rent, in view of such high cost being unreasonable within the meaning of Section II of the Housing Act, 1936.

The Sanitary Inspectors made 220 visits to homes of applicants about to be re-housed by the Corporation to ascertain the state of cleanliness and to obviate vermin being transferred to new houses.

It was only necessary to disinfest rooms and contents in eleven instances.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Smoke pollution in the City comes chiefly from domestic chimneys and the railways.

Sixty-five observations were made of factory chimneys and five complaints of atmospheric pollution investigated. The abatement of smoke nuisances was effected by informal action and instruction of stokers in the firing methods.

Numerous complaints were received from areas in the vicinity of the Leadworks regarding smells of a burning rubber type and sulphurous fumes.

Investigations have been carried out in conjunction with the Inspector of Alkali, etc. Works, and the Management have arranged to instal fans and ducts from the main blast furnaces to carry the effluent into the large 160 feet high chimney-stack. This work was almost completed by the end of the year and together with other measures it is hoped to obviate cause for further complaint.

CANAL BOATS

The number of boats using the canal has continued to fall as in previous years.

Thirteen canal boats were examined during 1952 none of which required service of complaint notes.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

As last year there is only one registered Common Lodging House, for males only, in the City.

This received eight surprise and routine inspections during 1952.

RODENT CONTROL

Under the scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, a consolidated grant of 50 per cent. of the approved net expenditure, incurred during the financial year 1952-53, is made to Local Authorities. Certain conditions relating to organisation, employment methods, staffing, and the carrying out of effective procedure have to be complied with to the satisfaction of the Ministry.

Corporation sewers, surface properties and private houses are treated free of cost. Grant aid is not available in respect of expenditure incurred by the treatment of commercial or industrial premises, the costs being fully re-imbursed by the occupiers so that no charge falls on public funds.

Rodent control in Corporation sewers has been intensified. Two "maintenance" and one "test bait" treatments being carried out during the year.

The results of these treatments are shown in the following tables :

Sewer Maintenance Treatment No. 2/51/52.
25th February to 22nd March, 1952.

Man holes treated	Prebait takes (1)				Prebait takes (2)				Poison takes				Estima- ted kill.
	C.	G.	S.	N.	C.	G.	S.	N.	C.	G.	S.	N.	
484	124	66	76	218	87	68	97	232	—	29	157	304	377

Bait base:— Bread mash plus Poison—Arsenic,
C—Complete take. G—Good. S—Small. N—No take.

Sewer Test Baiting
July, 1952.

No. of Manholes Tested	Result			
	C.	G.	S.	No Take
62	8	2	7	45

Test baiting with damp sausage rusk was applied in the areas of the City having modern piped sewers as from practical experience the old sewers of the City are known to be rat infested.

Sewer Maintenance Treatment No. 1/52/53.
25th August to 19th September, 1952.

Manholes Treated	Prebait Takes (1)				Prebait Takes (2)				Poison Takes				Rats Destroyed
	C.	G.	S.	N.	C.	G.	S.	N.	C.	G.	S.	N.	
382	112	51	69	150	116	52	57	157	—	36	152	194	650

Bait base:— Sausage rusk plus Poison—Zinc phosphide.

There is little doubt that effective treatment of the sewers reduces the complaints from surface properties. In built-up areas such infestations are eventually traced to defective drains and the complaints remedied following repairs.

The sewers and Corporation refuse tips remain the major source of infestation in the City. The tip, sewage works and land adjoining are kept under routine observation and received eight treatments during the year.

The rodent staff (1 Foreman and two Operators) are engaged for a total of approximately four months annually in the treatment of sewers, sewage work and refuse tips alone.

The result of searches, complaints and the services to premises in the City is shown in the following table.

RODENT CONTROL—REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

TYPE OF PROPERTY	LOCAL AUTHORITY	DWELLING HOUSES	AGRI-CULTURAL	All other (including Business & Industrial)	TOTAL
I Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	92	12777	14	2385	15268
II Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 as a result of (a) notification or (b) otherwise	(a) 39	204	—	110	353
III Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats	53	229	8	192	507
IV Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	Major 20 Minor 15	11 114	—	23 38	54 167
V Number of infested properties (under III and IV) treated by the Local Authority	14	15	—	24	53
VI Number of notices served under Section 4:— (1) Treatment (2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	67	232	—	106	405
VII Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
VIII Legal Proceedings	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
IX Number of "block" control schemes carried out: 15 Business Blocks, 15 Dwelling Blocks; TOTAL 30.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Total vermin destroyed: Rats 4,706, Mice 3,969.

In addition to the 3,588 visits paid to manholes by the Rodent Staff, 3,548 visits were also made by this Staff and Sanitary Inspectors to surface properties.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

The above-mentioned Act came into operation on 1st November, 1951, and repeals the Rag Flock Acts of 1911 and 1928. Its purpose is to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles or other articles which are stuffed or lined.

The Act requires the licensing of premises where filling materials are used for upholstering, stuffing or lining of bedding, toys or baby carriages, but, unfortunately, excludes premises where these articles are remade or reconditioned.

36 visits were made to premises within the City, but only two came within the purpose of the Act and received licences.

One sample of Loose Washed Flock (50% wool) was submitted to the Prescribed Analyst for examination and was certified to be in accordance with the standard of cleanliness laid down in the Act.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

The following are registered to sell milk within the City in accordance with the above Regulations:—

Premises registered for the sale of milk	25
Persons registered as distributors	14

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1949.

The following licences were issued for the sale of designated milk within the City during the year ended 31st December, 1952:—

(a) Pasteuriser's Licence	1
(b) Dealer's Licences:—	
(i) T.T. Milk	25
(ii) Pasteurised Milk	37
(c) Supplementary Licences:—	
T.T. Milk	5

FOOD HYGIENE.

The Chief and Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspectors have continued to give lectures on the principles of hygiene and the dangers involved in the neglect of personal and kitchen hygiene to staffs of food premises and other organisations throughout the year.

Although the provision of up-to-date premises and equipment assists in promoting a high standard of food hygiene, instruction and supervision of food handlers is of prime importance.

The recording and detailed inspection of restaurants, cafes, snack-bars, canteens, food shops, etc., has progressed during the year.

Detailed inspections have been made and on initial inspection the premises were classified, according to (a) suitability of building (b) type and condition of equipment (c) methods employed and (d) general standard of hygiene. Initial inspections numbered 180 and re-inspections

Where necessary the attention of proprietors and management was called, by interview and letter, to defects, etc., requesting co-operation in order to advance the grading classification of their premises. Such co-operation has been willingly given, resulting in a marked improvement in the majority of food premises, without need for statutory action.

The work carried out included:—

- (i) Repairs to walls, ceilings, floors, doors and windows, etc.
- (ii) Painting of walls, ceilings and woodwork.
- (iii) Provision of adequate ventilation and lighting.
- (iv) Removal of refuse, etc., and regular cleaning of premises, etc.
- (v) Personal cleanliness, overalls, etc.
- (vi) Provision of wash basins, sinks, and hot and cold water supply, soap and clean towels, etc.
- (vii) Food storage accommodation and refrigerators.
- (viii) Provision of sanitary accommodation.

The following table sets out the classification of the premises on initial inspection and on re-classification after carrying out the necessary work.

	Classification on First Inspection	Classification of same premises at end of year
Excellent	13	25
Good	69	83
Fair	61	58
Poor	31	13
Bad	6	1
Totals	<hr/> 180 <hr/>	<hr/> 180 <hr/>

The increase in the number of premises attaining classifications "Excellent" and "Good" denotes the satisfactory progress of the work.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 (Section 14)

The following premises are registered in the City for—

(a) the sale, manufacture for sale, or storage of ice cream intended for sale	... ..	168
(b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	...	24

ICE CREAM

Chemical Analysis.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951, came into operation on 1st March, 1951.

The Order provides that Ice Cream must contain at least 5% fat, 10% sugar and 7½% milk solids other than fat. The standard applies to any products (including those supplied in catering establishments) which are sold as "ice cream" or "ices," but does not apply to water ices sold as such or to "ice lollies."

By an Amendment Order the standard was reduced as from 7th July, 1952, when the required fat content became 4% and the milk solids other than fat 5%.

Notwithstanding this change the fat content of the samples analysed did not fall below 5%, as shown in the following table:—

FAT CONTENT PER CENT.

Standard 5 and 4 per cent.	5 and under 6	6 and under 7	7 and under 8	8 and under 9	9 and under 10	10 and under 11	11 and under 12	12 and over
Number of Samples	3	1	2	2	5	2	1	2

The samples also satisfied the tests for sugar content, whilst 2 only were slightly deficient in milk solids other than fat. Following-up samples in these two instances were satisfactory.

Bacteriological Samples.

During the year, 74 samples of ice-cream have been bacteriologically examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.

The following summary sets out the results:—

		Number of Samples
Grade 1	Satisfactory	67
Grade 3	Unsatisfactory	2
Grade 4	Unsatisfactory	5

Four manufacturers were concerned in the seven unsatisfactory samples.

Their premises, utensils and methods were inspected and following up samples obtained. In each case Grade 1 samples resulted and this improvement was subsequently maintained. All the samples were free from faecal bacillus coli.

LICENSED PREMISES

Two hundred and twenty-two visits were made to licensed premises and a comprehensive report submitted to the Licensing Justices.

Particular attention has been paid to sanitary accommodation and hygiene.

A number of recommended improvements have been carried out to existing sanitary conveniences in five licensed houses.

No complaints were received regarding unclean drinking utensils, &c., during the year.

The general standard of hygiene in licensed premises in the City is high.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following tables show (1) the samples submitted to the Public Analyst (H. Lowe, Esq., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.) during the year, and (2) the administrative action taken in respect of samples certified to be not genuine.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

TABLE I.
ANALYSES

Article.	Number Examined			No. Adulterated, &c.		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Milk	23	51	74	7	1	8
Ice Cream	—	18	18	—	2	2
Beef Sausages	—	6	6	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	—	4	4	—	1	1
Beer	—	5	5	—	—	—
Whisky	2	—	2	—	—	—
Butter	—	3	3	—	—	—
Margarine	—	2	2	—	—	—
Table Jelly	—	2	2	—	—	—
Marmalade	1	1	2	—	1	1
Trifle Pack	1	1	2	1	1	2
Tea Saving Tablets	1	1	2	1	1	2
Fish Paste	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cochineal Colouring	1	1	2	—	1	1
Apricot Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cooking Fat	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mixed Pickles	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tinned Tomatoes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee Products	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pancake Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tinned Orange Juice	—	1	1	—	1	1
Corn Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flaked Beef Suet	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rice Creamola	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mixed Peel	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vanilla Flavouring	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sponge Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salt	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sultana Chutney	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Whipping Compound	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef Extract Jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—
Synthetic Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Squash	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cocoa	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gelatine	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mustard	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—
Self Raising Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Oats	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Plum Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flavouring Essence	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	30	131	161	10	10	20

TABLE II.

Table showing administrative action taken in regard to samples certified to be not genuine.

Sample No.	Article	RESULT OF ANALYSIS	REMARKS	ACTION TAKEN
Formal 27	Milk	11% added water.	Bulk milk from pasteuriser bottled on retailer's premises. Follow-on samples from wholesaler "genuine". Retailer two previous convictions for watering milk.	Legal proceedings Retailer fined £50 plus £4/4/- costs.
Informal 15	Marmalade	0.4% deficient in soluble solids.	Formal sample No. 37 "genuine."	Warning letter to manufacturers.
Informal 20 Formal 38	Trifle Pack	Label on outside differed from that on inside gelatine packet. Should be revised.	—	Referred to Ministry of Food.
Informal 22	Orange Juice	Lacquer in places has peeled off can and become mixed with contents. Possibly caused by trace of sulphur dioxide.	Very old stock. Formal samples of this brand could not be obtained.	No further action.
Informal 43 Formal 44	Salmon and Shrimp Paste	Deficient 12% in fish. Deficient 4% in fish.	Old stock sold after new Order regarding fish content came into operation.	Manufacturer's attention drawn to result of analysis.
Informal 21 Formal 39	Tea Saving Tablets	Presence of brown dye should be disclosed. Label should give ingredients in order of quantity. ½ teaspoonful of tea would contain at least 1/3 grain caffeine and not 1/14 grain as found in tablets.	—	Ministry of Food informed.

Continued on following page.

Sample No.	Article	RESULT OF ANALYSIS	REMARKS	ACTION TAKEN
Formal 67	Milk	10% deficient in fat.	T.T. bottled milk. Investigation showed that bulk milk was not continuously roused during bottling process. Following-up sample No. 70 "genuine."	Warning letter to Producer with instructions to rouse bulk milk continuously during bottling process.
Formal 69	Milk	5% deficient in fat.	Loose milk producer-retailer serving small number of customers. Majority of milk sent to pasteurisers. Investigation proved insufficient rousing of milk.	Warning to producer with instructions to rouse bulk milk before extracting milk for retail customers.
Formal 90	Milk	7% deficient in fat.	Sample of bottled milk from same milking No. 91 was genuine. Bulk milk not thoroughly roused.	Warning to producer-retailer and instructions to rouse milk continuously to level standards of quality in both bottled and loose milk.
Informal 124	Cochineal Colouring	Cochineal—NIL. "Not a solution of cochineal" as stated on label.	Formal sample No. 147 from same consignment—"genuine."	Manufacturer's attention called to result of analysis of Informal sample.
Informal 145	Sausages (Pork)	6% deficient in meat.	—	Referred to Enforcement Officer for action under Defence Regulations.
Informal 88	Ice Cream	Slightly deficient in milk solids.	Following-up sample No. 94 "genuine."	Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
Informal 89	Ice Cream	Slightly deficient in milk solids.	Following-up sample No. 95 "genuine."	Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
Informal 72 Formal 73 " 74 " 75	Milk " " "	23% deficient in fat. 3% do. 10% do. 10% do.	All bottled T.T. milk from same producer. Informed by County Sampling Officer that "appeal to cow" samples from same farm during this period were below standard for fat. Producer had enlisted help of County A.E.C. Formal sample No. 76 taken one week later—"genuine."	Results of analysis sent to producer.

MILK ANALYSES, 1952.

Total Samples analysed	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Number certified "not genuine"	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Samples below standard for fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Samples below standard for solids not fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

(4 of these were counted as genuine, as Freezing Points were normal and samples contained no added water).

Average quality (Standards—Fat 3%, Solids not fat 8.5%) :—

Fat	...	...	...	...	3.61%
Solids not fat	...	...	...	...	8.72%

EXAMINATIONS OF MILK FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

32 samples of milk were sent to the Medical Research Laboratory, Birkenhead, for examination for the presence of tuberculosis of bovine origin.

The samples consisted of T.T. milk (30) and Undesignated milk (2).

All were certified to be negative with the exception of one sample of undesignated milk. This sample was obtained from a producer-retailer, whose farm is situated outside the City Boundary.

A Notice, under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, was served on the producer by the Medical Officer of Health, stopping the sale of milk within the City from this farm unless it had been satisfactorily heat treated.

Notification was also given to:—

- (1) The Area Milk Officer of the Ministry of Food.
- (2) The Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
- (3) District Medical Officer for the area of source of supply.

Following a final certificate from the Divisional Veterinary Officer to the effect that the cows were "free from tuberculosis", the notice on the farmer was withdrawn.

The farmer in question has, however, continued to send the milk for pasteurisation.

BACTERIOLOGICAL MILK SAMPLES.

Results of the various tests applied to 126 samples of milk submitted for examination are shown in the following table:—

Designation.	No. of Samples	Test applied.	Number.	
			Passed.	Failed.
Pasteurised	40	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	37 39	3 1
Certified T.T.	59	Methylene Blue Coliform	49 59	10 —
T.T. Pasteurised	25	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	25 25	— —
Undesignated	2	Methylene Blue	—	2

NOTES:—

- (a) The “Phosphatase Test” denotes efficient pasteurisation.
- (b) The “Methylene Blue Test” assesses keeping qualities.
- (c) Presence of coliform bacillus indicates faecal contamination.

Investigations in respect of the unsatisfactory designated samples revealed minor defects which were quickly remedied and produced subsequent satisfactory results.

The undesignated samples were obtained from the same producer-retailer as the sample reported to contain tubercle bacilli referred to previously in this report. The milk from this smallholding is now heat-treated.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

This Act came into operation on 1st April, 1951, and regulates premises on, and conditions under which, pets are housed and sold.

Six premises have been licensed under the Act and 35 re-inspections made during the year. All the premises complied with the terms of their licences.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Thirteen renewal licences were issued to Slaughtermen during the year.

SLAUGHTERING IN THE CITY.

All slaughtering was carried out at the Public Abattoir, the Ministry of Food paying headage charges.

Animals slaughtered during 1952:—

Cattle	...	...	...	345 ¹
Calves	...	...	...	3575
Sheep	...	...	...	1474 ²
Pigs	...	...	...	1712
Total				<u>23480</u>

The total figures show an increase of 3648 animals compared with 1951.

Meat Marking is carried out at the Abattoir where a Meat Inspector, who also acts as Abattoir Superintendent, is on permanent duty.

Ante-mortem inspections are made of all animals and notes taken of any abnormalities which might assist in the subsequent post-mortem examinations which are carried out on every animal slaughtered.

The weight of food condemned during the year amounted to:—

				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Meat and offals	...	...	...	44	17	3	27
Other foods	...	...	...	9	19	3	—
Total				<u>54</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>27</u>

The Ministry of Food arranged removal of all condemned meat and offal. This is dyed green before removal and a certificate issued by the Ministry certifying that such meat will not be used for human consumption.

The following tables show (1) percentage of animals affected with disease and (2) details of all food condemned.

TABLE I.
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED, 1952.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1938	1513	3575	14742	1712
Number inspected	1938	1513	3575	14742	1712
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	13	26	35	30
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	504	473	8	702	49
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	26.05	32.1	0.9	4.9	4.5
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	6	43	6	—	9
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	219	506	1	—	136
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	11.6	36.2	0.19	—	8.4

The 63 complete carcasses and offal of beef condemned during the year were sent to the Abattoir from the following sources:—

Source	Generalised tuberculosis	Diseases other than tuberculosis	TOTAL
From Cattle Market for food	40	3	43
Casualty animals sent by Veterinary Surgeons	—	10	10
Cattle sale rejects	5	1	6
For slaughter under Tuberculosis Orders	4	—	4
Seized under Chester Corporation Act ...	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	49	14	63

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS.

Fourteen cases were discovered during the year.

In eleven instances the cysts were sited in the masseter muscles only, in one in the heart only and two in both masseters and hearts. The carcasses were passed to the Ministry of Food for freezing treatment.

TABLE II.
UN SOUND FOOD.

Article.				No.	Reason for Condemnation.
BEEF.					
Whole carcasses and offal	...	...	...	49	Generalised tuberculosis
"	"	...	...	4	Oedema
"	"	...	...	3	Febrility
"	"	...	...	2	Pyæmia
"	"	...	...	1	Septic Metritis
"	"	...	...	1	Lipoma
"	"	...	...	1	Generalised Inflammation
"	"	...	...	1	Johnes disease and emaciation
"	"	...	...	1	Septicaemia
Quarters	...	...	...	25	Localised tuberculosis
"	"	...	...	2	Contusions
"	"	...	...	2	Abscesses
VEAL.					
Whole carcasses and offal	...	...	...	9	Febrility
"	"	...	...	6	Generalised tuberculosis
"	"	...	...	4	Enteritis
"	"	...	...	4	Pyæmia
"	"	...	...	3	Oedema
"	"	...	...	2	Umbilical pyæmia
"	"	...	...	1	Leukaemia
"	"	...	...	1	Immaturity
"	"	...	...	1	Moribund
"	"	...	...	1	Septicaemia
PORK.					
Whole carcasses and offal	...	...	...	10	Febrility
"	"	...	...	9	Generalised Tuberculosis
"	"	...	...	7	Septicaemia
"	"	...	...	4	Oedema
"	"	...	...	2	Jaundice
"	"	...	...	2	Uraemia
"	"	...	...	2	Moribund
"	"	...	...	1	Pyæmia
"	"	...	...	1	Septic metritis
"	"	...	...	1	Enteritis
MUTTON.					
Whole carcasses and offal	...	...	...	15	Oedema
"	"	...	...	5	Moribund
"	"	...	...	3	Enteritis
"	"	...	...	3	Extensive contusion
"	"	...	...	3	Emaciation
"	"	...	...	2	Febrility
"	"	...	...	2	Septicaemia
"	"	...	...	1	Toxaemia
"	"	...	...	1	Uraemia
VISCERA, etc. (lbs.)	...	...	...	49106	

UNSOUND FOOD—continued.

Article.	Lbs.	Reason for Condemnation.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
9950 tins of fish, meat, soup, vegetables, etc.	11239	Pierced, blown, etc.
474 tins of condensed and evaporated milk	452	" "
Tinned Cooked Ham	3190	Pierced, blown, decomposed, etc.
Tinned Cooked Pork	360	" "
Imported Mutton	138	Decomposed
Imported Chickens	52	"
Imported Fowl	59	"
Dressed Chickens	31	"
Bacon	48	"
Black Puddings	35	"
Beef and Pork Sausages	191	"
Luncheon Sausages	98	"
Breakfast Fry	13	"
Brawn	88	"
Pork Pies	44	"
Pressed Meat	23	"
Savory Ducks	13	"
Rabbits	30	"
Meat Extract	33	"
Imported Beef	124	"
Fat Rinds	36	"
Tea Cakes	10	"
Quaker Oats	9	"
Blanc Mange Powder	3	"
Imported Cheese	117	"
Shell Eggs	5	"
Sugar Fat	56	"
Hydrol (Butter Substitute)	560	"
Preserved Eggs	252	"
Chocolate	3	"
Cream Filling	11	"
Date and Fig Pulp	56	"
Marsh Mallow	28	"
Tinned Eggs	22	"
Imported Lamb Trimmings	443	Black and white moulds
Gelatine	3	Mould
Cake	15	"
Quaker Oats	12	"
Desiccated Coconut	3	"
Butter	6	Rancid
Lard	8	Contaminated
Pressed Pork	19	"
Tea	5	"
Rice	43	"
Sugar	12	"
Cocoa	22	Damp
Spice	22	Must
Semolina	110	Mites
Lactose	56	"
Blanched Almonds	28	"
Flaked Tapioca	8	Weevils
Dried Milk	28	"
Soya Flour	28	"
Ground Rice	19	"
Soup Powder	438	"
Walnuts	30	"
Ground Nuts	200	"

UNSOUND FOOD—continued.

Article.	Lbs.	Reason for Condemnation.
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.		
Dried Apricots	1316	Decomposed
Prunes	321	"
Apricots	68	"
Tomatoes	246	"
Australian Pears	450	"
Bananas	28	"
Dried Figs	24	"
Dates	18	"
Sultanas	52	Mould
Raisins	31	"
FISH.		
Herrings	153	Decomposed
Cod Fillets	126	"
Smoked Fillets	64	"
Bream Fillets	56	"
Boiled Crabs	56	"
Lobsters	50	"
Haddock Fillets	49	"
Smoked Haddocks	28	"
Trout	26	"
Cods Roes	21	"
Kippers	20	"
Fish Roes	19	"
Fish Cakes	9	"

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health made by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1952.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local authorities	79	63	8	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	232	437	23	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	3	—	—
Total ...	314	503	31	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	2	2	1	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	5	4	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	16	16	1	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	1	1	1	—	—
Total ...	33	30	3	5	—

All the outstanding notices were in hand at the beginning of 1953.

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work		Section 110			Section 111	
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Wearing apparel	Making, etc. ...	6	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning & Washing	—	—	—	—	—